**IT Applications Unit 3, AOS 1, Online Communities**

Complete the following, from Chapter 2, Problem-solving Methodology, pgs, 60-80

**Designing a website solution, p 66**

**Problem-solving Methodology: 4 Stages**

**Analyse**

**Design**

**Development**

**Evaluate**

**Case Study:**

**Indigenous Language Trust, (ILT)**

Using the case study, ILT complete the following:

**Designing a website solution, p 66**

1. List the techniques that web developers can use to ensure their website is efficient?

* Reduce time spent making pages by using templates and Cascading Style Sheets
* Reduce the time spent waiting for a page to load
* Ensure that all images are in small formats

1. List the techniques that web developers can use to ensure their website is effective?

* Check to see that the appearance of the website isn’t affected when using different web browsers
* Make it easy for the user to navigate through the website by allowing the colour of a visited link to change when a visitor has clicked on it
* Keep the layout consistent
* Clear, consistent layouts help people with visual impairments
* Information needs to be clearly displayed on the website

**Identifying how a solution will function**

1. Taking into account the technical constraints a range of design tools can be used to show the functionality of the website. Elaborate on each of the following functional design tools:
2. IPO Charts: to show how data is processed into information
3. Flowcharts: to show how to gain access to data and information
4. Layout diagrams: to show how a page on the website might function
5. Website map: to show navigation throughout the site and identify if pages are closed or open
   1. What does information architecture refer to?

The information architecture refers to the structure of the website and its navigation pathways and often this is communicated through a website map.

**Navigation Design**

1. What considerations need to be taken into planning the navigation design?

When planning the navigation bar you need to plan the location of your bar, whether you want it to be a drop down menu or a tickler.

1. What’s meant by making your website accessible?

Making your website accessible means that it can be accessed from different web browsers.

1. What is a style guide?

A style guide tells you exactly how to format communication within your organisation.

1. List the conventions of file naming.

* Name your homepage index
* Kept short and meaningful
* Easier red in lower case
* Each webpage must be saved with a unique name
* Limited to sixteen characters
* Must only contain letters, numbers or a underscore

**Identifying how a solution will appear using design tools, p 70**

**Elaborate on the following:**

1. Mock-up diagram

A mock-up diagram is a sketch of the actual website that the designer is going to develop.

1. Layout diagrams

Provide a visual representation of how the final product should look.

1. Storyboard designs

A tool used to design the features of each individual page.

**Formats and conventions,** p 73

Elaborate on the following formats and conventions

* Screen size

Selecting the correct screen size is very important. The bottom of the index page should contain the recommended screen size for best viewing.

* Index or home page

The index or homepage should include a contact email address, date of last modification of the website and the author or company’s name and contact details.

* Text

Alignment of text can be left, right, centre or fully aligned. Once you chose an alignment you must stick with it for the whole page.

* Font selection

Use the same font for the entire webpage.

* Images and file size

Webpages use colourful graphic designs and images to convey messages.

* Style guides

They contain information on colours and patterns to be used as backgrounds on webpages.